Frequently Asked Questions



Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act [K.S.A 75-7c01 et. seq]



- When did the Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (concealed carry) become law?
 - Answer: The act became law on July 1, 2006; however, the law specified that no permits would be issued prior to January 1, 2007.
- When were the first concealed carry handgun (CCH) licenses issued under the Act?
 - o Answer: January 3, 2007.
- Where can I get an application?
 - Answer: You can access the online application form from the Attorney General's website (www.ksag.org/page/concealed-carry), or by going to Kansas.gov (www.accesskansas.org/app/concealed-carry); print off a copy of the application form from the Attorney General's website; or obtain a paper copy of the application form at the sheriff's office in your county of residence.
- Where do I submit my application?
 - Answer: Individuals who wish to apply for a Kansas CCH license must apply at the sheriff's office in the county where they live, regardless of whether they downloaded an application or obtained an application from the sheriff.

- How long will a Kansas CCH license be valid?
 - Answer: Kansas CCH licenses will be valid for a period of 4 years (provided the license is not suspended or revoked for some reason.)
- Is there any training required?
 - Answer: Yes. The Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (KPFPA) requires that all CCH license applicants must successfully complete an 8-hour training program approved by the Attorney General before they may obtain a Kansas CCH license.
 - NOTE: Individuals establishing residency in Kansas on or after July 1, 2010 who have been issued and still hold a valid concealed carry license from one of the other jurisdictions recognized by Kansas can bypass the Kansas training course by submitting a copy of that other jurisdiction's valid CCW.
- How much will a license cost?
 - Answer: After July 1, 2010, the <u>application fee</u> will total \$132.50.
 Additionally, the 8-hr training course will cost an applicant approximately \$100 but that price varies amongst instructors and is at their discretion. When a person applies for a Kansas CCH license, he/she will be required to submit a money order, personal check or cashier's check in the amount of \$32.50 payable to the sheriff's office in the county where the applicant resides, and a second money order, personal check or cashier's check in the amount of \$100 payable to the Office of the Attorney General (\$32.50 + \$100 = \$132.50 application fee).
- Where do I go to get the required 8-hour training?
 - Answer: Under the KPFPA the Attorney General is responsible for the certification of instructors approved to teach the required 8-hour training program. A directory of certified instructors (listed by county) is posted on the Attorney General's web site-(www.ksag.org/page/concealed-carry).
- How much will the training class cost?
 - Answer: Because the training classes are taught by private individuals the cost of a class will vary from trainer to trainer. Applicants may receive their training from any certified trainer and applicants may certainly "shop around" for the most convenient or economical class.
- Do I have to complete the required training program before or after I submit my application?
 - Answer: Yes. The required 8-hour training class must be completed <u>before</u> a
 person can submit an application to the sheriff's office. Once a person has
 completed the required class, the instructor will sign a form certifying that the

person has completed the class and a copy of that form must be attached when an application is submitted to the sheriff's office.

- Do I have to be a resident of the State of Kansas to obtain a Kansas CCH license?
 - Answer: Yes, with one caveat. Most applicants must be a resident of the State of Kansas prior to making application for a CCH license. If applying before July 1, 2010, the individual has to have been a Kansas resident for 6 months or more immediately preceding their application date. Kansas will generally not issue CCH licenses to non-residents. The exception: Without getting too technical, active duty military (and their "dependents" after July 1, 2010) are allowed to apply for a Kansas CCH and keep their out-of-state identification cards.
 - A "dependent" of an active U.S. military member is someone who resides with the military member and financially depends upon that member in whole or substantial part.
- How long does it take to process a license application, and when can I expect to receive an approval notice?
 - Answer: The Attorney General must process an application and notify the applicant within 90 days of receiving the application. At a minimum, applicants will not receive a notice of approval until approximately 60 days has elapsed. This is to allow the chiefs of police and sheriffs time to submit additional information in support of a license denial. Unless an applicant receives a written request for additional information, the person should not expect to hear from the Attorney General for at least 45 60 days.
- I have a criminal history, can I still apply?
 - Answer: Yes, but not if you are prohibited from possessing a firearm under State or Federal law.
 - Federal law will look to state law to determine if the individual has a qualifying felony "conviction" for that disqualification. State law in Kansas prohibits individuals from possessing firearms for either 5 or 10 years (or forever) depending on the felony conviction and whether a firearm was <u>possessed</u> at the time (not necessarily <u>used</u>) of the felony; the lifetime prohibitor will also apply to any drug conviction (misdemeanor or felony) where a firearm was possessed at the time of the crime.
 - Federal law also prohibits individuals with misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence from possessing a firearm.
 - Federal law, 18 USC 922(g) & (n) also prohibits firearm possession for individuals with the following circumstances:

- Under indictment for/charged with a "crime punishable by a term of imprisonment for more than 12 months;
- Individuals who renounce their US citizenship;
- > Individuals who are unlawfully in the US;
- Individuals who are not: (a) a US citizen; (b) a permanent resident alien; or (c) a qualifying nonimmigrant alien;
- Individuals who have been dishonorably discharged from the US armed forces;
- Individuals with qualifying protection orders against them;
- Individuals who have been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution;
- > Individuals who are fugitives from justice; and
- Individuals who are addicted to or unlawful users of controlled substances.

EXAMPLE: I applied in June of 2010 and I just realized that my expunged felony conviction does not meet the 5 year wait period requirement because I couldn't get it expunged until 2008. Do the new criminal history considerations apply to me since my application won't be approved until after July 1, 2010?

ANSWER: There are a couple of items to consider here. First, the post-July 1 changes will <u>not</u> apply to an application received pre-July 1. On an application for licensure, an applicant is required to certify that they meet the eligibility requirements at the time their application is submitted. This certification cannot be true if the applicant will not attain eligibility until their application is pending OR attain eligibility due to subsequent changes in the law. There is no retroactive application involved with the 2010 amendments to the Personal and Family Protection Act – therefore, an application must be received on or after July 1, 2010 in order to receive the benefit of those adjustments.

The second item to consider here is the general eligibility to possess a firearm. Although a felony conviction may be expungeable, that does not necessitate that the individual is eligible to possess a firearm. In only one circumstance will the expungement of a felony conviction sever the prohibition time frame of K.S.A. 21-4204 (see, 21-4204(a)(4)(A)). Therefore, for applications submitted prior to July 1, 2010, an applicant must make sure that they have their conviction expunged; meet the 5 year post-expungement eligibility requirement; AND are otherwise eligible to possess a firearm. If an applicant is subject to a lifetime ban under 21-4204(a)(2), 5 year ban under 21-4204(a)(3) or 10 year ban under 21-4204(a)(4)(B), then those parameters cannot be severed by an expungement (or pardon); only a 10 year ban under 21-4204(a)(4)(A) can be severed by an expungement (or pardon).

EXAMPLE: I was convicted on July 15, 2008 of felony theft - no firearm was involved or otherwise possessed at that time. My conviction has not been expunged and I was put on probation. When am I eligible to apply for a Kansas CCH license?

ANSWER: July 15, 2013 - assuming no other disqualifications are present. (July 15, 2008 conviction date + 5 year prohibition of 21-4204(a)(3) = July 15 2013).

EXAMPLE: I was convicted of aggravated assault with a firearm in 1982 and got my conviction expunged this year. Since I was able to expunge that conviction more than 5 years ago can I apply for a concealed carry license now or should I wait until July 1, 2010.

ANSWER: Neither. An individual in this situation (person felony & simultaneous possession of a firearm) is permanently barred from possessing firearms under K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6304(a)(1) [formerly found under K.S.A. 21-4204(a)(2)] and should not possess any firearms at all – in fact, by merely completing the CCH training course, this individual has violated Kansas law. The fact that the conviction has been expunged has no effect on this lifetime prohibition (see, K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6614(i) [formerly 21-4619(h)])

EXAMPLE: I entered into a 12 month diversion program with my county attorney last month for a burglary charge (a felony offense). I heard that diversions are no longer a disqualifying disposition so I'm eligible to apply as of July 1, 2010...right??

ANSWER: <u>Wrong</u>. Individuals who have <u>completed</u> a diversion program – even for a felony offense – are no longer deniable. However, individuals who are <u>still subject to the terms of a diversion agreement</u> have not yet had the charge(s) against them dismissed so they are still under (a) felony charge(s). Therefore, under federal law, they would be viewed as still being under "indictment" for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 12 months and ineligible to possess a firearm under federal law. The individual must successfully complete the terms of their diversion program before applying for a Kansas CCH (or possessing any firearms).

EXAMPLE: I was convicted of "battery" in 1998 – my wife and I got into an argument and I slapped her. Her lip was swollen and bleeding so they charged me with domestic battery for physically harming her. My attorney was able to work out a plea to where I was only convicted of simple battery for the physical harm. Since I was not convicted of "domestic" battery...I'm eligible for a CCH license...right??

ANSWER: <u>Wrong.</u> Just because the statute or ordinance of conviction does not contain the word "domestic" or list domestic relationships - does not mean that the conviction falls outside of the "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" definition. In 2009 the US Supreme Court upheld numerous Circuit Court's of Appeals' decisions which had found that the domestic relationship did not have to be an element of the crime charged – only the requisite use of force did. The domestic nature of the relationship could be proven at trial.

In short, if the offense involves the requisite use of force and the victim is of a qualifying domestic relationship (plus a few other checklist items) then it is of no difference what the title of the convicting offense is called.

If an individual is contemplating applying for a Kansas CCH license (or possessing firearms in general) and they have been convicted of a domestically related altercation (no matter how long ago and no matter what the ultimate charge of conviction was!!) they should contact a private attorney who is well versed in federal firearms laws as that individual may be prohibited from possessing firearms.

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EXAMPLE: I applied for a concealed carry license on (any date prior to July 1, 2010) and my application was denied. Am I allowed to reapply for a license July 1 and after or am I prohibited from applying for a time because of my earlier denial?

ANSWER: Maybe. There is no cooling off period for people who have been previously denied. The questions to answer are: (a) if denial was a criminal offense, has the disqualifying offense fallen outside of any state or federal firearm prohibitions; (b) whether or not the Unit believes that the individual made an honest mistake in their earlier application (i.e., and not face criminal charges for attempting to deceive the Unit); and (c) whether or not some other disqualifying event has occurred in the interim. Some items are still disqualifying events – like a dishonorable discharge from the military. Previously denied individuals are strongly encouraged to visit with a private attorney who can individually advise the person as to whether or not they should reapply.

EXAMPLE: Two months ago, I pled no contest to a misdemeanor possession of controlled substance charge. There were no firearms in my possession and no one was hurt...I just forgot had a little pot on me when I was stopped by the cops. I'm eligible for a CCH license right since the conviction was not for a felony and there was no gun possessed or otherwise involved ...right??

ANSWER: Wrong. Federal law and state law prohibit those who are unlawful users of or addicted to controlled substances. Federal law, specifically 27 CFR 478.11 defines what that term means. Included within that definition are individuals who have been convicted of a drug offense within the past year. Other categories include, but may not necessarily be limited to: individuals who were <u>arrested</u> for a controlled substance/drug offense within the past year and have another <u>arrest</u> within the past 5 years as well; positive drug tests within the past year; or admitted drug use within the past year.

- I have an expunged felony (conviction or diversion) and/or misdemeanor (conviction or diversion). Do I have to disclose my expunged offenses on the concealed carry application?
 - o Answer: Yes.

I am considering sending in my application and am wondering what <u>criminal</u>
 <u>history</u> events would disqualify me from applying. Can I get a summary of the
 disqualifying criminal dispositions that prevent someone from getting a Kansas
 CCH license.

Answer:

- Any felony conviction (or "crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year" according to federal language) that still renders the individual unable to possess a firearm under the laws of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred. In Kansas, that statute is now K.S.A. 21-6304.
 - Again, an expungement will generally not relieve an individual of their inability to possess a firearm for two reasons:
 - (1) Kansas law says so under KSA 21-6614(i) one exception exists under KSA 21-6304(a)(3)(A) where an expungement or pardon can relieve the applicable 10 year ban. However, many of the crimes listed under that provision are not expungeable; and
 - (2) Although Federal law says an "expungement" can reinstate the individual's firearm rights under Federal law, an appellate court opinion on this issue says an expungement must *completely* get rid of the criminal record - which is not what happens in Kansas. *See*, <u>Wyoming ex rel. Crank v. U.S.</u>, 539 F.3d 1236 (10th Cir. 2008).
 - It is not the expungement of the offense which will relieve the individual's federal prohibition – it is the fact of whether or not Kansas law has reinstated/restored the individual's civil (and firearm) rights that determines relief from certain federal prohibitions.
- > Any "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence"
 - This prohibition can apply to <u>any</u> misdemeanor offense (whether termed assault, battery, domestic assault, domestic battery, disorderly conduct, etc.) that involves the use or attempted use of physical force against certain individuals;
 - It does not matter if the original charge was for a "domestic" offense and was pled down to an offense that did not specify a requisite domestic relationship the only initial concern is whether or not the offense included the requisite use or attempted use of force (including threatened use of a deadly weapon). See, U.S. v. Hayes, 555 U.S. ____, 129 S.Ct. 1079 (2009):
 - This offense also applies to individuals who are "similarly situated to" the listed domestic relationships (spouses, former spouses; parents; etc.) therefore a violation could result for an offense committed by step-parents or against a live-in partner.

- For legal advice, individuals should speak with a private attorney who is well versed in Federal firearms laws but, for general information, may also try to contact the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives or call the Concealed Carry Unit to inquire about whether or not they might be prohibited before they take a concealed carry course (which requires the possession of a firearm to occur).
- Two years ago, I attempted suicide. Can I apply for a Kansas CCH license?
 - Answer: Maybe. If your suicide attempt resulted in court-ordered mental health treatment then you could still be prohibited from possessing firearms under State and Federal law.
- What if I have a change of address or name?
 - Answer: Licensees must notify the Attorney General in writing within 30 days of changing a permanent address. Likewise, they must advise the Attorney General of any change to their name. Notifications made to a driver's license station will not suffice for notification to the Attorney General. Once notified, the Attorney General will generate an approval notice to reissue the license. The licensee will have to go to an approved driver's license station to obtain the re-issued license. The driver's license station will charge a fee to generate a new license card.
- What if my license is lost or stolen?
 - Answer: Licensees must notify the Attorney General in writing within 30 days of losing or having a license stolen. The notice to the Attorney General must include a notarized statement setting forth the circumstances of the loss. A fee of \$15.00 in the form of a cashier's check, personal check or money order made payable to the Office of Attorney General must accompany the notarized statement. Once notified, the Attorney General will generate an approval notice to re-issue the license. The licensee will have to go to an approved driver's license station to obtain the re-issued license. The driver's license station will charge a fee to generate the new license card.
- Does Kansas recognize CCH licenses from other states?
 - Answer: Yes. The law specifies that the Kansas Attorney General is to review the laws of other states and make a determination on whether or not to grant <u>recognition</u> to CCH licenses issued by other states.
 - Note: Kansas is not a 'true reciprocity' jurisdiction; meaning, just because a Kansas recognizes a CCH license from State A, that does not mean that State A will automatically recognize Kansas' CCH license. The Attorney General is statutorily bound to provide a listing of the states which Kansas will recognize. The Concealed Carry Unit always strives to keep an updated listing of the states which have determined to recognize the Kansas license

but ultimately, the responsibility is on a Licensee to verify that their license will be recognized in a jurisdiction they will be traveling in and what the laws of that jurisdiction are.

- A list of other states' CCH licenses that Kansas <u>recognizes</u> is posted on the Attorney General's web site along with lists of states who do and do not <u>recognize</u> the Kansas CCH license. These lists are updated virtually immediately whenever there is a change. (<u>www.ksag.org/page/concealed-carry</u>).
- Some states have not made a determination of whether they will recognize the Kansas CCH license; in the interim, assume that your licensed concealed carry in that state will be unlawful.
- If I am a Kansas resident and have a valid CCH license from a state recognized by the state of Kansas, can I carry a concealed handgun in Kansas based on that out-of-state license?
 - Answer: <u>No</u>. The Attorney General has published a list of states whose CCH licenses will be recognized in Kansas, <u>however</u>, if a person is a Kansas resident, he/she must have a Kansas issued CCH in order to carry a concealed handgun in the State of Kansas. *See*, K.S.A. 75-7c03. Kansas residents will not be legal to carry concealed based on a license issued by another state.
- What will the actual CCH license look like?
 - Answer: Under the KPFPA a Kansas CCH license holder will have to get their CCH license on a separate license card. The card will appear very similar to a Kansas driver's license, except the card will have "Concealed Carry License" clearly printed on it, along with an expiration date. For those individuals who had their CCH designation added to his/her Kansas driver's license or non-driver's ID card prior to July 1, 2009, this notation will remain valid but upon renewal, the licensee will have to move the notation to a separate card.
- Where will the actual license cards be obtained?
 - Answer: If an applicant has been approved to obtain a Kansas CCH license, the applicant will receive a "license approval notice" from the Office of the Attorney General informing the applicant that he/she has been approved to obtain a license and directing the applicant to go to a participating Kansas Department of Revenue state driver's license station in order to be photographed for the new CCH license card. The new CCH license will then be manufactured and mailed to the CCH licensee at the licensee's DL address.

- Will there be a cost for the new CCH license card?
 - Answer: Yes. The applicant will be required to pay a \$16 fee to the Kansas Department of Revenue for producing the actual card or license.
- If I do apply for and receive a Kansas CCH license, will I be able to carry a handgun anywhere in the State of Kansas?
 - Answer: No. Under K.S.A. 75-7c10 there are a number of places where a CCH licensee will still not be allowed to carry a firearm. Some require AG approved signage posting; some do not. All licensees are advised to become knowledgeable about the legal restrictions on all locations where firearms will be prohibited.
- If I obtain a Kansas CCH license, will I have to carry my CCH license card with me at all times?
 - Answer: Yes. All CCH licensees will be required to have their CCH license with them at any time they are actually carrying a concealed handgun (licensees should also have their license handy while openly carrying a handgun during a transportation of the handgun in a motor vehicle). Failure to do so could result in the licensee having his/her CCH license suspended or revoked.
- If I have a Kansas CCH license and I am stopped by a law enforcement officer, do I have to tell the officer I have a CCH license and/or handgun?
 - Answer: No, although it is highly recommended! Under the KPFPA, upon demand of a law enforcement officer, the licensee must display the license if they are carrying concealed.
- Can business owners restrict the concealed carry of handguns by Licensees through posting their property?
- Answer: Yes. <u>However</u>, as per K.S.A. 75-7c10(b) private business owners as well as city, county, or political subdivisions may only restrict the concealed carry of firearms within the building or buildings of that entity.
- If I'm licensed to carry concealed and I enter a business that is not posted as prohibiting concealed carry, do I have to leave if the owner or an employee sees that I am carrying and asks me to leave?
 - Answer: Yes. While you would not be violating the concealed carry law, if you refuse to leave an establishment that has asked you to leave, you could be cited for criminal trespassing. This is a result of you remaining in an establishment after the owner or employee tells you to leave (K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5808 [formerly 21-3721]).

- Can an employer restrict employees from the lawful concealed carry of handguns by Licensees?
 - Answer: Yes. <u>Through personnel policies</u> an employer may prohibit Licensees from carrying concealed while on the premises of the employer's business *or* while otherwise engaged in the duties of the Licensee's employ. Employers <u>may not</u> create a personnel policy which makes it a criminal violation of 75-7c10 for a licensee to store their handgun(s) in the licensee's private means of conveyance even if parked on the employer's premises.
 - Note: Employment law may provide the owner/employer of the business with grounds for an administrative penalty (such as suspension or termination) for a licensee not following company policy. Just because it is not a crime for the licensee to do something does not necessitate that the owner has no recourse at all. This is a grey area in the law. Some states have put in place civil remedies for a Licensee who has been terminated by an employer in just such a situation Kansas has not done so within these statutes. Whether or not 75-7c10 contains criminal **and** civil preventative language is a matter of interpretation at this point. The Unit continues to try and find an answer for this question, but without something directly on point statutorily or through appellate court opinion, it would be improper for the Unit to comment one way or the other on the legality of administrative penalties being enforced against licensees for disregarding administrative rules in favor of the 75-7c10 allowances.
- Can a city, county or political subdivision post signs restricting the concealed carry of handguns by Licensee's?
 - Answer: Yes. <u>However</u>, again, cities, counties and other political subdivisions may only post their buildings. Parks, parking lots, and other open public property is no longer able to be restricted through signage.
- Can I, as a Licensee, store a loaded handgun in my vehicle should I need to enter a property that is posted with the "no concealed carry" sign?
 - Answer: Yes. There is no <u>state</u> law against having loaded firearms in an unoccupied vehicle and in 2007 the "firearm transportation law" (K.S.A. 12-16,124) was amended so that the local ordinances and resolutions regarding transportation of firearms do not apply to concealed carry Licensees. <u>Note:</u> It is highly recommended not to leave a loaded handgun unattended in a vehicle for an extended period of time. It is always best to store the handgun unloaded and preferably in a lockable container.
- Can I, as a Licensee, remove my loaded handgun from its concealed position if I am traveling in my vehicle and not be subject to criminal violations?
 - Answer: Yes. Again, the changes to the transportation law allow a Licensee to remove the handgun from a concealed position while they are traveling in

their vehicle even if the Licensee is in a jurisdiction where "open carry" has been prohibited.

- I've heard that there is a law requiring me to keep any firearm outside of 1,000 feet of a school...as a licensee of Kansas, is this true?
 - Answer: No if traveling through a Kansas "school zone." The federal law, 18 U.S.C. 922(q), requiring firearms to remain outside of 1,000 feet of a "school zone" has exceptions for individuals who are licensed to carry a firearm by the jurisdiction (state or local) where the school zone sits. Therefore, Kansas licensees have a built in exception to the general rule...licensees from other states, however, do not have this same exception while traveling in Kansas. Note: Kansas licensees do, however, need to be aware of schools that have posted their buildings with A.G. approved signage.
- I was picking up my child from elementary/high school the other day, and I noticed on the fence outside of the driveway to the school's entryway the school had an A.G. approved sign posted. I thought only buildings were allowed to be posted...is this an "illegal" posting?
 - o Answer: Although the signage placement in this example is not proper, there is nothing 'illegal' about an improperly posted sign.
 - With a few exceptions, only <u>buildings</u> may be posted with compliant AG signage. Further, Kansas licensees have been granted access to K-12 school grounds through K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6301(i)(5), which is an exception to the general rule of no firearms on the grounds (or buildings) of K-12 schools found under 21-6301(a)(11).
 - The exceptions noted above include the Governor's residential grounds (see K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6309(c)(5)) and federal properties (see K.S.A. 75-7c10(e)). Federal properties (facilities and court facilities) are under no obligation to post AG approved signage.
 - Note: If the school has its building entrances properly posted with AG approved 'no licensed concealed carry' signage, then those signs must be obeyed.
- I am a student at a Kansas Board of Regents university/college. I am also a Kansas CCH licensee. Outside of the main entrances to campus properties are A.G. approved signs restricting concealed carry. Additionally, the school has student policies prohibiting firearms even those carried by CCH licensees. Is this proper?
 - Answer: A Kansas college, university or community college is able to criminally prohibit (through proper posting) licensees (including students and staff) from carrying within the institution's <u>buildings</u>. HOWEVER, the school's administrative penalties may still be relevant so students and staff must still be cognizant of those penalties (see discussion above for

employer vs. employee discussion). In short, for instance, an institution would not be able to report a crime for a student or staff licensee who stores their firearm in their vehicle – but they <u>may</u> still be able to expel the student or terminate the employee.

- Where can I obtain an application to become a certified concealed carry instructor?
 - Answer: An application form can be downloaded from the Attorney General's web site (www.ksag.org/page/concealed-carry).
- I am a certified law enforcement officer, do I need a concealed carry license in Kansas?
 - Answer: No. Law enforcement officers are authorized to carry concealed firearms, whether on or off duty, through a different authority (see K.S.A. 21-4201).
- Are law enforcement officers prohibited from carrying concealed handguns onto premises prohibited by K.S.A. 75-7c10?
 - Answer: No. The concealed carry law does not change how law enforcement officers go about their business. In accordance with K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6302(c)(1) [formerly 21-4201(b)(1)] and 18 U.S.C. 926B, "law enforcement officers" are allowed to carry concealed.
 - However, if a LEO is off-duty and not on the premises in accordance with their LEO duties, then a request to leave the premises by the property owner must still be complied with otherwise criminal trespass charges can result.
- Can a retired law enforcement officer, if authorized to carry concealed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 926C, carry concealed onto a property prohibited by state law or posted with the "no concealed carry" sign?
 - Answer: No. The federal law under 18 U.S.C. 926C contains a specific provision that recognizes state laws granting private entities and individuals the right to decline the concealed carry privilege on their property. In short, the prohibited places cited in, and those otherwise posted in accordance with, K.S.A. 75-7c10 apply to retired law enforcement officers.
- Are there any exemptions to the required 8-hour training class?
 - Answer: Yes. Law enforcement officers "retired" less than 8 years are not required to take the training class, all others must complete the required training. K.S.A. 75-7c05(g) defines what is needed to demonstrate an individual's retired LEO status.
 - Again, Licensees from a recognized jurisdiction who establish residency in Kansas on or after July 1, 2010 will be able to submit a copy of their valid

CCH license from that recognized jurisdiction and utilize that license as a bypass for taking the Kansas 8 hour training course.

- Is there a reduced application fee for retired law enforcement officers?
 - Answer: Yes. The fee for retired law enforcement officers is \$75 (\$25 to the county sheriff and \$50 to the Attorney General).
- How can I legally transport a firearm in my vehicle anywhere in Kansas?
 - Answer: K.S.A. 12-16,124(d) provides that "no person shall be prosecuted under any ordinance, resolution or regulation for transporting a firearm in any air, land or water vehicle if the firearm is unloaded and encased in a container which completely encloses the firearm." Again, concealed carry licensees are not subject to local ordinances or resolutions regarding the manner of transporting a loaded firearm.